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CONTENTS

29 JUNE 1990

BURMA

Thailand Donates X-Ray Machine [Bangkok THE NATION 24 May]	1
India Hails Opposition Victory [Bangkok THE NATION 30 May]	1
Students Waiting for NLD To Assume Power [Bangkok THE NATION 2 Jun]	1
Country 'Still Locked' Under Army Rule [Bangkok THE NATION 11 Jun]	2
SLORC Enacts Rangoon Development Law [THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 22 May]	3
Exporters To Obtain Licenses Prior to Opening L/Cs [THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 20 May 90]	3
Paper Reports on Roads, Transportation [THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 21 May]	3

CAMBODIA

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

Khmer Rouge Logging Ventures, Relations With Companies [Bangkok THE NATION 2 Jun]	5
Columnist Discusses Khmer Rouge Popular Support [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 5 Jun]	5

LAOS

Xieng Khouang Operations Against Anti-Government Elements [PASASON 28 Apr]	7
--	---

PHILIPPINES

Rewards, Protection Offered to Witnesses Against Rebels [SUN STAR DAILY 23 May]	8
NPA Leader Killed Near Clark Air Base [MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Jun]	8
Possibility of Alliance Between Military Rebels [MIDWEEK 6 Jun]	9

THAILAND

French-Made ATLAS Target Acquisition Equipment [LAK THAI 30 Apr-6 May]	11
Navy To Buy PRC Exocet Missiles [LAK THAI 21-27 May]	11
Air Force Plans F-16 Upgrade [MATICHON 8 Apr]	11
Services Weapons Acquisition Plans Reported [LAK THAI 14-20 May]	12
Air Force Plans Armored Platform Anti-Aircraft Missile [LAK THAI 23-29 Apr]	12
Competition for Rice Exports, Government Intervention [BANGKOK POST 4 Jun]	13

VIETNAM

POLITICAL

Minister Discusses National, World Interests in New Era [QUAN HE QUOC TE May]	14
---	----

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities	16
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Thailand Donates X-Ray Machine

42000086A Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
24 May 90 p 5

[Text] Thailand donated to Burma a locally made x-ray machine yesterday as a token of the country's humanitarian assistance to the Burmese people.

The Bt300,000 machine to be installed at a rural hospital in Minhla, Pegu Division, would help local doctors to diagnose the ailments and the treatment of patients, said Kawee Tungsubutra, president of the Radiological Society of Thailand.

Kawee said Thailand with its most advanced radiological technology in Southeast Asia wanted to transfer its knowledge to neighbouring countries such as Laos, Vietnam and Burma.

The donation would not only supplement the government's policy of promoting friendly relations with all neighbours, but would also support the local medical equipment industry which manufactured cheaper products compared to those from other countries, he added.

A Thai radiological team visited Burma in March and decided to donate the x-ray machine produced by Kongsak X-Ray Medical Industry Co Ltd to the 80-bed Minhla hospital.

Kawee said his society would donate some books on radiology and magazines on medicine to its Burmese counterpart as well as organize some training stints if Rangoon agreed.

Thailand will send the equipment and its specialists to Burma after its general election on Sunday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Prapas Limpabandhu, who chaired the handing over ceremony yesterday at the Foreign Ministry, told the Burmese Ambassador to Thailand U Nyunt Swe that the donation was from "the [Thai] people to the [Burmese] people." He also expressed the hope that the equipment would be beneficial to Burmese medical professional.

Aside from the x-ray machine, Thailand has earlier donated an E-tan (a small farm truck) and a rice milling machine.

India Hails Opposition Victory

42000086B Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
30 May 90 p 4

[Text] New Delhi, AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE—India's ruling and opposition MP's yesterday congratulated the people of Burma for the opposition's victory in the country's first multi-party elections in 30 years.

At least four MP's described as "a triumph for democracy" the sweeping victory of the National League for Democracy (NLD) which is led by detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

S.B. Chavan of the opposition Congress (I) Party, speaking in parliament's upper house, said the NLD win was historic and warned of "tragic consequences" if Burma's military did not speedily hand over power to the party.

Gurudas Dasgupta of the Communist Party of India (CPI) said the recent changes in Nepal and Burma proved that democracy would inevitably triumph under any conditions.

Rajmohan Gandhi of the centrist Janata Dal (People's Party) described as "remarkable" the NLD's win despite the house arrest of its 44-year-old leader since July 1989.

The Janata Dal is the dominant constituent of the National Front coalition which governs India.

New Delhi shares a border with Burma, many of whose students took refuge in here last year following the military crackdown in Rangoon.

Japan yesterday welcomed Burma's general election but said it was too early to resume its full aid programme.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe told a news briefing Japan welcomed the fact that polling had been held as promised.

"We support this move out of a closed one-party system in the direction of a multiparty system," he said, adding it was "an important step for democratisation."

But he added that Japan would wait for further developments before resuming full aid. Japan has for many years limited aid to emergencies and humanitarian causes.

Burmese gave an overwhelming mandate to the opposition National League for Democracy party in Sunday's elections after 20 months of harsh military rule that saw political freedom stifled, dissident leaders and their supporters arrested.

The military rulers have promised to hand over power after parliament passes a new constitution.

Students Waiting for NLD To Assume Power

42000089A Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
2 Jun 90 p 4

[Text] Rangoon—Burma's students, who led a protracted revolt against army rule two years ago, are watching with suspicion as the opposition tries to turn its election triumph into a shift to democratic government.

After months of arbitrary arrest, torture and harassment, the students are still a potent force in the politics of the isolated nation, maintaining a tradition dating from the pre-war independence struggle against Britain.

But many politicians and diplomats fear radical leaders of the movement, whose defiance triggered the national pro-democracy uprising of 1988, could disrupt the delicate maneuvering for a handover of power.

"The students are impatient for change and will be quick to pick up on any compromise by the opposition," one diplomat said.

Burma, impoverished by misrule and stunted by political repression, is now waiting for an official tally of the votes before a new parliament meets to draw up a constitution and the army honours its promise to step down.

But many fear the army, shocked by the landslide victory of the National League for Democracy (NLD) in last Sunday's poll, will find a loophole to delay handing over the power it has wielded directly or indirectly for the past 28 years.

Student leaders, many of them members of legal political parties but still vulnerable to arrest, said they are now waiting in hope that the NLD, which won at least 80 per cent of the seats contested, can assume power from the army peacefully.

But they remain suspicious that without their idol, the detained party secretary-general Aung San Suu Kyi, the NLD is no match for the army council.

"Their leadership is weak and individually they don't have much support," said Thet Tun, the 26-year-old acting chairman of one leading student group, the Democratic Party for a New Society.

Thet Tun, hardened by two spells in Rangoon's infamous Insein jail, gave up his botany studies in 1987 to fight to end the army-dominated one-party state he has known since childhood.

He said in an interview that more than 1,300 members of his group were still in prison including all six original members of its central committee.

He said harassment by the ruling military council had taken a heavy toll of the party's membership, at its peak some 250,000 students last year, driving many underground or abroad.

The outbreak of public anger against the incompetent and repressive military government began on the Rangoon campuses which had provided the springboard for national revolt against the British in the 1930s.

"Students were the vanguard in 1988 and were hammered in 1989," said one diplomat.

An unknown number were killed before and during the brutal army crackdown in September 1988 which ended public street protest.

Country 'Still Locked' Under Army Rule

42000089B Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
11 Jun 90 p 4

[Text] The smartly dressed Burmese woman ignored the monsoon rain bouncing off the thatched roof into her hair and wrung her hands in despair.

Soldiers with guns took her husband, an election candidate, in the early hours of the eve of the poll and she has had no news of him since.

"I feel so helpless and insecure. I haven't heard anything," the 50-year-old former university lecturer said.

Burma, one of Asia's poorest and most secretive countries, is still locked in the twilight world of army rule despite the opposition's overwhelming victory in last month's elections.

As opposition leaders manoeuvre for a peaceful transfer of power, the horror of two years of passive resistance to military control remains.

The jails are still full of political prisoners. A six-hour curfew is still in force. Citizens are still hauled in for questioning. Student groups are still compiling lists of more than 1,000 comrades who died or disappeared during the army's brutal crushing of protest in 1988.

Added to the daily drudge of scratching an income, every civilian must live in fear of being snatched from home, video-parlour or tea-shop by the military.

In late April up to 1,000 youths were rounded up in broad daylight in eastern Shan state and shipped off as army porters to insurgent zones in Kayah state, a diplomat said.

Burmese themselves recount experiences of arbitrary detention, beating and torture. Relatives say family members have simply disappeared.

Human-rights groups and diplomats say thousands of dissidents are still in jail. Some have been sentenced for up to 20 years or death, others have not been charged.

Their alleged crimes range from "endangering the state" to duplicating photographs of opposition heroine Aung San Suu Kyi, herself under house arrest for the past 11 months.

Visitors and former inmates of Insein jail, Burma's largest and most feared prison, say it is packed with leaders, members, candidates and supporters of the election winners, the National League for Democracy.

One recent visitor said there were more than 1,000 political prisoners in the jail. The visitor, who asked not to be identified, said they included five senior democracy league members including party Chairman Tin Oo, sentenced last December to three years hard labour.

While prominent dissidents are spared physical maltreatment, students and other inmates say they themselves were tortured as a matter of routine. They claim some victims died.

Kyat Koe, 20, a student from Rangoon's Dagon township, said on his first day in prison he was blindfolded and beaten by several people. The next day they used a candle to burn his genitals and pressed lit cigarettes against his inner thigh.

His legs are dotted with scars.

Student leaders said Kyaw Myo Thant, a representative of the legal Democratic Party for a New Society in the Irrawaddy division, died in Ma-ubin Jail Hospital from internal injuries five days before the elections.

Thant, a history major at Rangoon University in his early 20s, had been in jail three months and was admitted to the hospital after coughing up blood. His parents said his hands and legs remained chained until his death.

Officials declined to confirm the details of the case.

The conditions in Insein and other jails have also taken their toll on Burma's older intellectuals. A diet of bean soup and stale fish paste, coupled with poor medical care and hard stone floors, have crippled formerly healthy inmates.

One, sentenced to 20 years last October, told a visiting relative earlier that electric shocks and beatings were causing him intense back pain and heart trouble.

Out on the streets of Burma's decaying capital, the elections have so far changed little.

Residents of Rangoon still avoid prolonged conversation with strangers for fear of arrest. Interpreters accompanying foreign journalists said they would probably be taken in later for questioning.

Others said the armed forces and their countrywide net of informers and spies are still busy watching and gathering data on legitimate political parties.

"We have no clear idea of who is and who isn't an informer. My guess is that there are several here now," said Pe Thein, a candidate with the new society party.

The same day acting party Chairman Thet Htun, suspected by his colleagues of having given away information during three rounds of interrogation in the last month, submitted his resignation.

SLORC Enacts Rangoon Development Law

42000085C Rangoon *THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY* in English 22 May 90 p 6

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has enacted the City of Yangon Development Law. This law will give the City of Yangon Development Committee more powers as well as responsibilities to enable it to carry out the development work effectively and speedily.

Under this law the committee has, among others, the power to demarcate and re-demarcate territorial limit of the City of Yangon Municipality and has the right to operate works independently with funds owned by the Committee. In addition, the committee has been given the right to use the foreign currency derived from the lease of buildings, lease of lands or by other means, for

development works. It has the right to carry out works contributing to city development by making contacts with local and foreign organizations and with local and foreign individuals. It has also the right to take loans and grants from the Government or from foreign organizations on its responsibilities. These rights will not only expedite the development work but also improve the services provided by the committee.

In the past, the City Development Committee was not in a position where it can fully meet the basic needs of the people in sanitation, water supply, road maintenance and systematic care for markets. The problems of squatter huts and the need for systematic allotment of residential areas, industrial areas, business centres, hospital and school areas had given a big headache to the committee and also hindered the development work.

With the ever-increasing population of Yangon [Rangoon], there occurred greater needs for transportation, water supply, housing and health facilities. Since the take over of power by the State Law and Order Restoration Council Yangon [Rangoon] has changed a lot. The residents as well as the visitors will notice beautiful pedestrian overpasses, railway overhead bridges, wider roads, newly renovated pagodas, pleasant environment created by constructing parks, squares and gardens.

The promulgation of the City of Yangon Development Law will further increase the momentum of success achieved by the Development Committee making the City of Yangon [Rangoon] have features of the capital of the State.

Exporters To Obtain Licenses Prior to Opening L/Cs

42000085B Rangoon *THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY* in English 20 May 90 p 12

[Text] Yangon, 20 May—Registered exporters apply for export licences for export of goods.

In doing so, exporters are required to put up the copies of purchase contracts between the exporters and importers together with applications. But it has been found that certain exporters ask enterprises abroad for the opening of Letter of Credit [L/C] before they obtain export licences and that some enterprises abroad open up L/Cs in compliance with their exporters' requests.

As there may arise undesirable problems due to opening of L/Cs by enterprises abroad before the export licences have been issued, exporters are to have their L/Cs opened only after they have obtained the licences from the Ministry of Trade, it is learnt.—MNA

Paper Reports on Roads, Transportation

42000085A Rangoon *THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY* in English 21 May 90 pp 1, 6

[Text] Yangon, 19 May—For the convenience of the people living in Dagon Myothit roads are being constructed, more buses are being put into service by the

Road Transport and the Yangon Division All Private Bus Lines Control Committee and timber sales shops are being kept open for 24 hours by the Myanmar Timber Enterprises.

The Yangon City Development Committee started the work of leveling the ground for covering the four-mile six-furlong road with tar beginning today. The road has been constructed in northern part of the Dagon Myothit Township. Similar construction work is being carried out on a motor road which is one-mile six-furlong long and 22 feet wide in southern part of Dagon Myothit Township.

For the convenience of travelling public in Dagon Myothit, the Road Transport has put more 15 BM Hino buses into service in northern sector of Dagon Myothit in addition to 15 TE-11 motor vehicles. In southern part of Dagon Myothit, six TE-11 vehicles and 10 BM Hino buses are being put into service and five layland buses are running from Tarmwe to the 3rd Battalion Bamar Rifles.

The All Bus Lines Motor Vehicles Control Committee has put two buses into service on the route between Parami jetty and No 7 Ward, 10 buses between Phonegyi Street jetty and No 7 Ward and eight buses between Htawechaung jetty and No 7 Ward. Moreover, 30 buses have been put into service in northern part and 30 buses in southern part for the route between Tarmwe market and Dagon Myothit since 17 May.

Similarly, for the convenience of travelling public, the Road Transport has constructed 25 bus stops in northern part and 15 bus stops in southern part of Dagon Myothit. Similarly, stations for passengers to take rest have been constructed each at Htawechaung jetty, Parami jetty, Phonegyi Street jetty and Toegyauingyi jetty in northern part and one station in southern part of Dagon Myothit. The All Bus Lines Control Committee has constructed one station each at Phonegyi Street jetty, No 7 Ward, Htawechaung jetty and at a place near the Township LORC [law and order restoration council] office.

The Myanmar Timber Enterprise has been selling timber to the people without taking holidays by opening three timber shops in northern part and one timber shop in southern part of Dagon Myothit.—MNA

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

Khmer Rouge Logging Ventures, Relations With Companies

42000088A Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
2 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] The Khmer Rouge has allowed Thai loggers to chop down thousands of trees in a guerrilla-controlled zone of Cambodia and is waiting for a ceasefire to transport the logs over the border to Thailand, military and trading sources say.

Thai military sources said traders moved in two months ago to virgin forests along a 150 km (100 mile) strip of the border from Phnom Malai south to Olael village near Pailin, the largest town held by the Communist guerrillas.

Thousands of hardwood trees had been felled. A government source at Borai, the Thai town opposite Pailin, said at least three heavy graders had crossed the border ready to pull the logs out.

"The traders can move their logs once the ceasefire agreement is in place," a military source said.

A tentative truce is expected to be signed in talks in Tokyo next week between the Khmer Rouge-dominated guerrilla alliance and the government in Phnom Penh.

Eight logging companies had signed contracts with the Khmer Rouge, the source said.

"Thais traders bribe them with brand new motorcycles and gold necklaces, so they are very cautious at the moment," said a Thai who deals with the Khmer Rouge. "Even I myself cannot go into the areas they fell trees."

Thailand has banned domestic logging for environmental reasons after seriously depleting its own timber stocks. Up till now loggers have mostly turned to its western neighbour Burma to meet their needs.

The Khmer Rouge foray into the business world marks a change of attitude for the radical movement which once literally equated capitalism with death. It is already charging several thousand Thai gem miners concession fees and protection money to dig for rubies around Pailin.

Columnist Discusses Khmer Rouge Popular Support

42000088B Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
5 Jun 90 p 4

[Commentary by Jacques Bekaert]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] While there has been constant speculation about the existence of factions inside the party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK) there seems to be little doubt that Pol Pot remains the man in charge.

Although he was apparently seriously ill a few months ago, Pol Pot has been—according to various sources—cured by Chinese doctors of a cancer and is now back at the top of the leadership. It was Pol Pot who was summoned a few weeks ago to Bangkok for an extensive briefing on the ceasefire document. And the man he took with him was no other than Nuon Chea.

Nuon Chea is as powerful as he is discreet. In the early Forties he studied at Thammasat University in Bangkok and even worked part time at the Thai Foreign Ministry before returning to Battambang and being active in the Communist Party. In 1960 Nuon Chea was elected deputy secretary of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (of which Pol Pot became the secretary-general two years later, having—maybe—eliminated the previous secretary, Tou Samouth) and has remained close to Pol Pot until now. In 1976 Nuon Chea was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Representative Assembly, a position confirmed in 1979.

Pol Pot and Nuon Chea belong to the old guard, to those who devised and implemented the radical policies of the Seventies. It is not known whether they still view these policies—from the forced evacuation of the cities to the extremely cruel and harsh treatments reserved to the majority of the population—as an integral part of the "salvation" of Cambodia. A few sources inside the PDK claim that there has been some kind of internal self-criticism and that it will be out of the question to resurrect such extreme policies should the Khmer Rouge find themselves once more in a position of power.

Communism was probably less important, even in 1975, than ultra nationalism. And this is where the Khmer Rouge find themselves relatively close to the majority of the Khmer population. I have never really met a Khmer who, at the end, did not express some kind of suspicion toward the true motivation of Vietnam. And while in Cambodia I have often been told by Phnom Penh officials that I was too "soft" on Vietnam. In the case of the Khmer Rouge it is more than a suspicion, it is a deep conviction, which is frequently expressed in communiques, radio broadcasts and internal documents. It is a line repeated again and again during political classes.

It is quite possible that the Khmer Rouge leadership, even if it does not admit to the mistakes in 1975-78, is convinced that to repeat such policies would be suicidal. I have come to believe that the Khmer Rouge would be indeed willing to compromise on the political system. That form of liberalism would not disturb them if it is the price to pay for a strong Cambodia. But what they want is certainly a strong Cambodia capable of repelling any aggressive attempt from the outside world.

A variety of sources, and this writer's own observations, reveal the Khmer Rouge are making real progress in Kompong Speu. This is not very far from Phnom Penh and its international airport, Pochentong. The Khmer Rouge have been working on the province for years. And now, several Phnom Penh official sources said, the

Khmer Rouge benefit from the widespread corruption inside the Hun Sen administration and are gaining genuine support among the rural poor. If their situation on the ground is indeed fairly good and improving, why would the Khmer Rouge like to make any concession to a regime they deeply loathe? The ceasefire document in its present wording is certainly, in the eye of the Khmer Rouge, a concession to the other side.

The Khmer Rouge have repeatedly voiced their support for the resolutions adopted last January and recently by the five permanent members of the UN Security

Council. The Five offer more detailed guarantees concerning several crucial issues including the verification of the total withdrawal of foreign (Vietnamese) troops. The Khmer Rouge appear ready to accept a fairly large role for the United Nations. But if need be, they are certainly ready to carry on their armed struggle. Even if China should stop to provide them with funds and weapons, they could probably go on. They have access to abundant funds from the gem concessions near Pailin, and the sale of timber to foreign merchants. Everybody is selling Cambodian timber, but the Khmer Rouge commanders seem to give most of the money to the organization, which is certainly not the case of others... [passage omitted]

**Xieng Khouang Operations Against
Anti-Government Elements**

90P30044

[Editorial Report] The 28 April 90 edition of PASASON on page three carries a 600 word article by S. Phouang-dokxon profiling Kham Xao, a Hmong guerrilla-militia irregular forces leader in Mok Mai District, Xieng Khouang Province. He previously operated with anti-LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] elements, but was persuaded to change sides.

The article describes a March guerrilla patrol in a remote part of the district in which anti-government insurgents established a base "stirring up unrest and causing difficulties for the people." Kham Xao's guerrilla unit reached the insurgent base and sprung an ambush, killing three of four insurgents and capturing two weapons. In recognition of his achievement, the authorities have given Kham Xao 5,000 kip and "some valuable goods."

Rewards, Protection Offered to Witnesses Against Rebels*42000084A Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English
23 May 90 p 14***[Text] Nemo Aims To Neutralize Crimes v. National Security****Lost Cases of Government Blamed to Lack of Witnesses**

Manila—President Aquino issued yesterday an emergency order offering cash rewards and government protection to witnesses and people willing to inform on coup plotters, communist rebels, spies and gangsters.

Using special powers granted by Congress since she was nearly toppled by a military coup attempt in December, she said the program was needed to "neutralize crimes against national security and public order" as well as syndicates involved in violent crime.

The order is the first comprehensive witness protection and rewards law in this country, which is troubled by military unrest and communist insurgency.

Government prosecutors have often lost cases for lack of witnesses and evidence against influential or well-connected persons, potential witnesses often refuse to cooperate and in some cases simply vanish.

The order allows the defense secretary to provide personal security even firearms, to government witnesses or their families or to house them in protected facilities as long as their lives are endangered.

New identities and homes for witnesses and their families may be provided by the government at their request.

The order also offers cash rewards of P25,000 to P50,000 depending on the sentences handed down by the courts, to witnesses or informants providing information leading to a conviction.

The order covers security crimes like treason, espionage, rebellion, insurrection, disloyalty of public officers or employees and sedition.

On the criminal side, the order encompasses narcotics, trafficking, armed robbery, kidnapping, car theft, smuggling, piracy, cattle rustling, counterfeiting, bank and tax fraud, and illegal gambling.

The order empowers the defense secretary to declare individual government witnesses and informants, and allows the justice secretary to render them immune from prosecution for testimony given in support of a government case.

The order was issued under special emergency powers which run out on June 8. Mrs. Aquino has indicated that she may seek an extension of the powers, but members of Congress have opposed the idea.

She earlier used the special powers to impose price controls on basic household goods, launch a nationwide

inventory of firearms, and implement austerity measures, including daylight-savings time to stabilize the country since the December coup attempt. (AFP)

NPA Leader Killed Near Clark Air Base*42000090B Manila MANILA CHRONICLE in English
8 Jun 90 p 5*

[Text] Angeles City—A ranking communist leader here was killed while his aide was captured Wednesday by government troops who stormed a rebel hideout near Clark Air Base where a communist party plenum was to be held.

Lt Col Julius Yarcia, Angeles Metropolitan District commander, said rebel leader Ramon Punzalan, alias Ka Gee, was killed when he tried to shoot it out with soldiers who raided a residential compound in Barangay Manibaub Paralaya, Porac, six km from Clark.

Yarcia said Punzalan, a former member of the dreaded Mariano Brigade, the urban liquidation arm of the New People's Army here, is the highest communist leader in Porac, being the head of the local party committee.

Yarcia said elements of the 174th PC company supported by the Regional Special Action Force swooped down in Manibaub following intelligence reports that a communist party plenum was to be held there.

Yarcia said Punzalan was in a hut with Alfredo Dubivar, alias Ka Fred, alleged head of the local communist militia unit when troops broke into the compound shortly before 5 pm Wednesday.

Punzalan tried to fight it out but was cut down by automatic gunfire. He died instantly.

Seized from him were a caliber .38 revolver and subversive documents.

Dubivar was taken to the Angeles metrodiscom headquarters at Camp Tomas Pepito.

Yarcia said Punzalan was involved in the assassination of former Porac mayor Ceferino Lumanlan.

The military was also looking into his possible involvement in the recent killings of Americans outside Clark.

The slaying of two American servicemen last month, on the eve of exploratory talks on the bases between the Philippines and the United States, prompted U.S. military authorities to restrict the travel of servicemen outside the U.S. military facilities in the country.

Such restriction has been lifted after the peace and order situation has returned to normal.

Possibility of Alliance Between Military Rebels

42000090A Manila MIDWEEK in English 6 Jun 90
pp 23, 34

[Text] The continued politicalization of the Philippine military is raising speculation that a convergence in the ideologies of right- and left-wing rebels is possible.

Recently, President Corazon Aquino warned that military dissidents who have staged several unsuccessful coups against her government may soon join forces with communist rebels. Though Philippine politics has produced its share of strange bedfellows, few analysts seem willing to go as far as Aquino in predicting such an improbable alliance.

If it does take place, an ideological unity between the Right and Left will introduce yet another wildcard factor in the Philippines' already volatile political scene. It will also further complicate efforts by the United States to secure a new lease for its military bases in the Philippines.

Aquino's warning was a reaction to a widely-published photograph showing a detained dissident military officer raising a clenched fist in protest while shouting "revolution." The President said the protest salute was patently Marxist and was making people wonder whether military rebels under the umbrella of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) were teaming up with the Communist-led New People's Army (NPA). She said such an alliance was not a distant possibility, stressing that both extremist groups share the common goal of overthrowing the constitutional government by force. Aquino added that military rebels, lacking an ideology of their own, were apparently borrowing the left-wing rhetoric of their erstwhile enemies.

Some analysts scoff at the idea of a RAM-NPA alliance. "The President needs better military advisers," said Felipe Miranda, a political science professor at the University of the Philippines who has done research on the politicalization of the military. The RAM leadership, Miranda points out, is fiercely anti-Communist. Neither the Communists nor the military dissidents are desperate enough to be driven into each other's arms, even if only for temporary alliances.

Still, speculation has been kept alive by reports that government intelligence agencies have monitored discreet contacts between the two rebel groups in recent months. These were reinforced by what seemed like mutual overtures in the published statements of NPA and RAM leaders.

In an interview last January, RAM leader General Edgardo Abenina said: "I have a very strong feeling of optimism that the CPP-NPA is watching us, really

wanting to find out what we are, who we are. Because we're fighting for many of the causes the NPA is fighting for right now."

In a surprisingly conciliatory open letter addressed to the officers and men of the armed forces, NPA leader Romulo Kintanar expressed "deep respect" for soldiers who joined or supported the December coup not out of monetary gain or vested interests "but because they realized the Aquino government is morally and politically bankrupt." Analysts say the Kintanar letter shows the Communists take seriously talk that a nationalist-minded block of officers is emerging within the military.

Such speculation is largely focused on the shadowy group calling itself the Young Officers Union (YOU) which is supposedly composed of low- and middle-ranking officers even more deeply idealistic and reform-minded than the RAM.

In a recent interview with Filipino journalists, officers claiming to speak for the YOU said their organization was discarding coups as an unpopular tactic and would instead join forces with "nationalist" groups in promoting popular revolution.

They added that YOU would support traditional nationalist and left-wing causes such as agrarian reform and the campaign for the removal of the U.S. military bases. They also warned that they would "conduct military actions" against U.S. military personnel, just as hit squads of the New People's Army have done in recent weeks.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has dismissed the YOU as a mere propaganda creation of the RAM intended to provide military dissidents a new and relatively untainted organizational vehicle for waging propaganda against the government.

The reformist image of the RAM, which played a key role in unseating the late Philippine strongman Ferdinand Marcos in 1986, had been badly tarnished during the last coup attempt because of its open alliance with Marcos loyalist forces led by former Marcos general Jose Zumel. But, says Blas Ople of the opposition Nacionalista Party: "There is enough reality (in YOU) to give the government cause for concern."

Some military officers identified with RAM admit that YOU is an effort of the RAM leadership to cast a wider net within the armed forces. Others say though that the paper organization is acquiring a life of its own and that it is not necessarily under RAM's thumb.

A senior official of the Commission on Elections says political ferment has spread far and wide among the officer corps. He says key Philippine marine officers assigned to Muslim areas in the deep south have become deeply disenchanted with "traditional politicians" and show great interest in the views of Filipino nationalist leaders on such issues as the U.S. military bases.

Miranda argues that the politicalization of the military has been going on longer and has struck deeper roots than is generally perceived. He adds that nationalist ideas—in particular, anti-American sentiment—is surprisingly widespread among military officers.

The Philippine military traces its roots to the Philippine Scouts set up by the U.S. colonial government in the early 1900s to help put down Filipino resistance to the U.S. conquest of the Philippines.

French-Made ATLIS Target Acquisition Equipment

90WC0081C Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai
30 Apr-6 May 90 p 11

[Text] LAK THAI has already reported on increasing the efficiency of the F-16 aircraft by installing target tracking equipment for air-to-ground missiles. That is, the air force plans to purchase two ATLIS [automatic tracking laser illumination system] systems from the French Thompson-CSF Company at a price of \$14,970,000, or 396,705,000 baht. The money for this will come from the air force's budgets to fiscal year 1992.

ATLIS guides the missiles to the targets during an air-to-ground attack using a laser system. There is a target search system, a target separation system, a weapons selection system, and a system to control the use of machine guns, bombs, and air-to-ground guided missiles. The equipment used to picture the target includes a television system. The laser is attached underneath the aircraft. This equipment is suited for use with the F-16 aircraft, which is a low-level, high-speed attack aircraft.

After the target image has appeared on the screen in front of the pilot, he can lock on the target, fire his weapon, and control it by laser, which will control the entire weapons system. This equipment will enable fighter aircraft to perform as attack aircraft and carry out missions called ground-air defense ranges.

The aircraft used by the French air force, that is, the Jaguar and Mirage 2000 S, use this equipment. And it can certainly be installed on the F-16. Several countries that use the F-16 have already installed this equipment on their aircraft.

The air force plans to use the 10 F-16 aircraft that it now has (the other 6 aircraft will be delivered at the beginning of next year) in an attack role instead of using them as fighters only. This is because we don't have any modern attack aircraft. In particular, the A-37 is an old attack aircraft and will soon be decommissioned.

Navy To Buy PRC Exocet Missiles

90WC0081E Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai
21-27 May 90 p 11

[Article by M.C. Wan]

[Text] The navy has decided to procure Chinese-made C-801 Exocet missiles for deployment aboard the "Chiang Hu" class frigates that the navy has purchased from China. The international abbreviation for this type of missile is S.S.M. (surface-to-surface missile). Thus, some people wonder why the navy has decided to deploy this type of missile on its new Chinese-built frigate. A senior naval officer told M.C. Wan that China developed this weapon based on the French Exocet missile and that it has the same capabilities as the French Exocet. We chose the Chinese missile because it is much cheaper. In

deciding which type of missile to deploy aboard the frigate, the navy considered almost every type of missile available, including the Harpoon, Tomahawk, Gabriel, Sea Killer, and Seagull. But one missile that was not considered was the Wiang Feng, a Taiwan-made weapon based on the U.S. Gabriel missile. We can't purchase a ship from China and equip it with weapons made by Taiwan.

China modeled its missile on the Soviet SS-N-9 Siren missile. Later on, after stepping up its missile building program to export missiles to world markets, it purchased production plans based on the Exocet missile, the same type produced by West Germany together with the Exocet called the Franco-German A.N.S.

This is a very accurate missile. It is equipped with special equipment just like the Exocet, that is, it has ESM (electronic counter measures). It has a target and direction selection system and can be fired at the target ship using an indirect route.

After selling the C-801 missile to Thailand, China "proposed" selling us two other types of missiles, that is, the SY-3, which is a coastal missile used to sink ships at sea, and the SQ-2 J, which is an anti-aircraft ground-to-air missile. The SQ-2 J is a large missile that China has modeled on the Soviet-made SA-4 Kanef missile, which is installed on armored vehicles.

Air Force Plans F-16 Upgrade

90WC0081A Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
8 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A news report from the Government House informed MATICHON that at the cabinet meeting held on 4 April, the cabinet authorized the air force to sign an agreement for the purchase of two ATLIS Laser Designation POD for installation on F-16 aircraft. This will increase the capabilities of the F-16 fighter aircraft and enable this aircraft to carry out its combat mission in an efficient manner.

The report stated that the air force wants to purchase these two sets of equipment along with ground equipment, technical manuals, and parts over a two year period. It wants to purchase these items directly from the French Thompson-CSF Company at a CIF price at the air base in Korat, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The total price will be \$14,970,000, or 396,705,000 baht (the exchange rate is 26.5 baht to the dollar).

The report stated that the cabinet has authorized the air force to use \$2,994,000, or 79,341,000 baht, in 1990 budget funds and \$4,491,000, or 119,000,150 baht, and \$7,485,000, or 198,352,500 baht, in 1991 and 1992 budget funds respectively to make the purchase.

The report stated that in accord with the F-16 purchase program, the air force has ordered a total of 16 aircraft. It has already received 10 aircraft and will start receiving the other 6 aircraft at the beginning of 1991.

Mr. Phichet Limsuwan, a physics instructor with the Faculty of Science at the King Monkut's Institute of Technology, Thonburi Campus, said that he is a member of the Joint Armed Services Committee for the production of lasers for use by the military. The three branches of the service are very interested in lasers. He said that he is presently engaged in building a laser named YAG (yttrium aluminum garnet) to measure distance. This can be used in guidance systems to destroy enemy targets. It is thought that the laser systems installed on the F-16 aircraft that have been ordered will be of the same type. They will be used to guide missiles to their targets.

Mr. Phichet said that lasers are now being used a lot in industry and medicine. But they are still not used that much in the military. One reason for this is that Thailand cannot produce lasers itself. The Thai military has to spend at least 4 billion baht a year to purchase lasers. Thailand, particularly the Thai military, should produce lasers itself so that it doesn't have to spend such huge amounts to purchase lasers from abroad.

A report from the air force informed MATICHON that this equipment is used for target searches and air-to-ground fire control. ATLIS stands for automatic tracking laser illumination system. This system is suitable for use in low-attack, high-speed combat. The F-16 is the air force's only aircraft with such high performance capabilities.

The report stated that this system, which uses lasers to locate targets, is used by the air forces of many European countries. This is because it is very efficient and effective. This equipment weighs about 160 kg and is attached to the underside of the aircraft. This equipment is being purchased in accord with the air force's 10-year weapons purchase plan. [passage omitted]

Services Weapons Acquisition Plans Reported

90WC0081D Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai
14-20 May 90 pp 10, 11

[Text] Chinese Missile and Frigate

Work on the first "Chiang Hu" class frigate ordered by the navy from the Shanghai dockyard has now been completed. It uses a European engine. You will have to ask Udomsak Uchachin which make it is. The frigate will be equipped with Chinese-made C-801 missiles, which cost about 500 million baht apiece. This is a ship-to-ship missile. It is built by CPMIEC, or the China Precision Machinery Import-Export Corporation. There is also the weapons equipment of the naval Anti-Aircraft and Shore Protection Command. The navy will purchase this equipment from China, too. This includes thirty-six 37-mm AAA guns. The air force has already purchased such AAA guns and deployed them in the AAA Regiment of the RTAF Security Force. The air force calls these 74-type AAA guns. These Chinese-made guns are quite well known. They are radar controlled and have a fire-control system. They are fired by highly skilled

gunners. These guns are very accurate at a range of 3,500-4,500 meters. They weigh only 3.1 tons, which makes it easy to move them into place and set them up. Even though these were purchased on a government-to-government basis, China has a representative here, that is, the Natthaphon Company, which has a monopoly on Chinese weapons.

Strengthen the Artillery

Major General Suwit Chaiprapha, the commander of the Artillery Division at Lopburi, recently returned from a trip abroad, where he observed artillery activities. The Artillery Division will soon take delivery of the self-propelled artillery that was purchased last year. Most recently, the cabinet authorized the purchase of another 20 GHN-45 A.1 type 155-mm guns from Australia, logistics vehicles, and parts. This type of gun is said to have the longest range of any gun in the world. This column has previously reported the details about this gun. The guns that are being purchased will be deployed in the cavalry divisions so that they have their full complement of weapons. The artillery regiment of the Marine Division purchased six of these guns last year to supplement its existing guns.

New Fighter Aircraft

General Sunthon Khongsomphong, the supreme commander, said that Thailand has definitely decided not to purchase Chinese-made F-7 M aircraft. LAK THAI has reported on the air force's attempt to find an aircraft to replace the A-37 following a crash at the Muang Khom aerial weapons testing grounds at Lopburi. The air force grounded this aircraft while investigating the cause of the crash. LAK THAI has reported that the air force plans to purchase AMX aircraft from Italy to replace the A-37 aircraft. LAK THAI once published a picture of this type of aircraft. The picture showed an aircraft that was taxiing down the runway early in the evening. Thus, the picture wasn't clear. Thus, we have published another picture showing the AMX in flight so that readers can see a clearer picture of the fighter aircraft that will be deployed in the Thai Air Force.

Air Force Plans Armored Platform Anti-Aircraft Missile

90WC0081B Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 23-29 Apr 90
p 11

[Text] Articles about events in the air force have appeared in several successive issues. This issue has a story about a new weapon being purchased by the air force. The air force is in a period of developing its weapons systems. As has been said, this is an "important period," because unless steps are taken now, it will not be possible to keep up with the changing technology and, what is important, prices will increase, too.

The weapons system discussed in this issue of LAK THAI has not yet been deployed in the air force. The air force is now trying to purchase this weapon. Air Chief

Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, the RTAF CINC, has already approved the purchase. The matter will be submitted to Supreme Command Headquarters and then to the Ministry of Defense, which will have to find the budget funds for this.

The air force plans to buy this state-of-the-art ATLAS type anti-aircraft missile from the Thompson CSF Company. This air-to-ground missile has four tubes, and the missiles are guided to the targets by infrared beams. As is said, these missiles almost always hit the target.

Originally, the air force planned to purchase shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles in place of the "Bollbife" missile, which is now outdated. It was considering purchasing a shoulder-fired missile from China. But after considering the fact that we already have Sky Guard radar and the fact that this missile can be linked to that system, it was decided to purchase this missile, which will be more effective.

The air force plans to purchase four systems at a total cost of about 550 million baht. If everything goes as planned and the contract is signed, this weapons system should be deployed in about three years.

This 4-tube ATLAS missile uses an armored vehicle as a mobile firing platform. This purchase does not include the purchase of armored vehicles. Instead, the missiles will be installed on modified V-150 Commando vehicles. The RTAF Security Force already has such vehicles.

Competition for Rice Exports, Government Intervention

42000087A Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 Jun 90 p 15

[Text] There has so far been no contact between international rice brokers and Thai authorities concerning the purchase of low and medium-grade rice after the Government decided to sell its 670,000-ton rice stock to foreign firms.

An informed Rice Exporters' Association source said at the weekend that there were several possible reasons for this.

The source theorised that brokers, who currently control the international market for low and medium-grade rice,

might be adopting delaying tactics in the hope that the Thai Government would lower rice prices further.

A second possibility is that international brokers still had plenty of forward orders for Vietnamese and Pakistani rice and there was no need for them to buy rice from Thailand at present.

Last week the Cabinet approved a National Rice Policy Committee proposal to sell low and medium-grade rice to private overseas buyers on a government-to-private sector basis despite the fact that it might suffer heavy losses in deals of this kind.

The move was aimed at releasing its 670,000-ton rice stock it bought from the private sector during the 1989-90 main crop as part of its policy to bolster domestic paddy prices. It followed a steep drop in Thai rice exports during the first five months of this year.

The slump in rice exports was mainly caused by the dumping of Vietnamese and Pakistani rice, which is cheaper than Thai rice, by international brokers who were also using it as a bargaining tool with Thai exporters.

Foreign Trade Department Director-General Oranuj Osathanond admitted that no international brokers had approached the department to buy Thai rice.

While expressing concern about the delays from international brokers, Mrs Oranuj said she thought the situation would soon improve and that international brokers would soon return to Thailand.

The FTD chief said the Government was trying to undermine the position of international rice brokers by seeking foreign buyers on a government-to-government basis.

"The Government would be seriously attempting to conclude deals with foreign governments to compete against international rice brokers," she said.

Another source said international rice brokers might be interested in buying Thai rice if prices were competitive vis-a-vis Vietnamese rice.

The Government might be reluctant to heavily slash its export prices because of fears of political repercussions from the Opposition.

POLITICAL

Minister Discusses National, World Interests in New Era

902E0214A Hanoi *QUAN HE QUOC TE*
in Vietnamese No 7, May 90 pp 2, 3, 13

[Article by Foreign Vice Minister Dinh Nho Liem]

[Text] A great lesson can be learned from the revolutionary activities of our party, founded and trained by President Ho with constant maintenance of a proper relationship between national interests and those of the world revolution through each period in accordance with situation developments. This is not a theoretical issue but a burning current event confronting the presently rapidly changing world revolutionaries. This article comprises only a number of initial opinions.

Historically, national interests have long existed, closely connected with the development of nations. Proletariat internationalism appears only when the worker class becomes a national class closely connected with large-scale production. Marx and Engels were the first to speak of proletariat internationalism with the slogan, "Proletariats of all countries unite"; and the First International was established. Developing the ideology of Marx and Engels in coordination with the reality of capitalism shifting to the imperialist period, Lenin concluded, "Capitalism is an international force and its defeat requires an international alliance and international brotherhood of workers," and he presented the slogan of "Proletariats of all nations and oppressed peoples unite!"

On the other hand, Lenin in 1918 also pointed out the mistake of those taking advantage of "imperialism" to transport socialism to other nations by "revolutionary war." He said this was "totally alien to Marxism, a doctrine that constantly rejects the 'promotion' of revolutions because revolutions develop from a ripening in the severity of class contractions that spawns revolution."

The practice of world revolution during more than the past 70 years has shown that Lenin's argument was entirely correct.

First of all, it must be asserted that without the 1917 Russian October Revolution, annihilation of fascism by the Soviet Union during World War II and maintenance by the Soviet Union of a strategic balance with the United States since the beginning of the 70's, the world would not be as it is today; and the trend toward peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism expressing an awakening and awareness of mankind would not be the main stream of world development. However, with this favorable international background and with the Soviet Union as a firm support for development of the world revolutionary movement, the development of countries must not be entirely the same: some have been able to grasp the development trend of the

world and are relying on the assistance of the Soviet Union and the world revolution to "train themselves" and to stand on their own two feet in firmly leading their people from one victory to another. A number of other nations, after liberation from fascism by the Soviet army, relied on external military, economic, and even political assistance to live dependent upon a "system of international subsidization." The results were constant internal crisis, loss of prestige by the leading party, and ultimately a situation verging on serious panic or collapse.

Confronted with this situation, a number have stated that these days only national interests are important and that proletariat internationalism no longer exists. Some have felt nostalgia for the system of international subsidization. Others have both avoided assistance for other countries while wishing that the subsidization system be maintained for them.

Such a situation can have two causes. The first is that many countries have copied or applied a form of development without calculating their own peculiarities or looking for a way to develop national strength while at the same time most effectively exploiting external advantages. The second is that when assisting other nations, some countries have leaned toward a replacement method, supplying aid in a subsidized manner without regard for economic or political consequences to the assisted nation. From subsidization to mandatory implementation, the results of such assistance are contrary to the interests of both the provider and recipient of assistance. Secondly also (and this is the primary reason), a number of nations become accustomed to external assistance, fail to self-reliantly rise, and do not fully recognize the international obligations of the country assisting them. Consequently, when a system of "international subsidization" is discarded, equilibrium is lost and one has a feeling of desertion and a closeness to the country that previously provided assistance in all kinds of adverse things such as: national selfishness, forsaking the revolution, etc.

Therefore, ways of thinking about coordinating national interests with those of the world revolution during the present new situation must be renovated.

The world is a united body. Individual nations and peoples are only a part of that united body. Coordination of national interests with those of the world revolution is not only an issue of policy but one dealing with the law of dialectical relationships of the objective world between various parts and the whole, between private and public, and between internal and external factors. In failing to calculate this relationship, not only is the public impossible but so is development of the private, gradually leading to severe mistakes.

The scientific and technical revolution of the 20th century, especially since the 70's, has intensified world production, internationalized the production process and turned the world into a united market. International

labor division has become a decisive factor of world production. Mutual dependence for development has become the primary law governing relations between nations in not only economic but also political and security aspects. International solidarity between peoples and between peaceful and revolutionary forces, and mutual dependence in the world today are therefore being steadily strengthened.

On the other hand, because nations have awakened, the political awareness and self-reliance of their people have also become steadily higher. To achieve the best associations in optimal international cooperation while still maintaining their own characteristics and national independence, all countries today lean toward internal self-construction with efforts to participate in international labor division to strengthen their position in the world economy. It is therefore no contradiction to say that mutual dependence between peoples is today an issue of law, and that at the same time, nationalism and a spirit of national independence also strongly develop.

Any revolutionary party desiring to fulfill its mission as a leading party must give attention to national interests and hold high the national banner. The basic thing is to place national interests within the overall interests of mankind. What are the interests of mankind today? Peace and development. These interests are also consistent with those of each nation. To have peace and development, each independent nation must become a force of true peace and development. A politically and economically unstable country can not only not contribute internationally but is also moving contrary to its own national interests. Genuine national interests are not synonymous with national self-sufficiency, isolation and selfishness. On the contrary, genuine national interests demand that the system of "international subsidization" be replaced by international cooperation on the principle of efficiency, equality, and mutual benefit. Genuine national interests, in coordination with the interests of world revolution, also demand that richer and more experienced countries assist other countries for all to swiftly develop potential capabilities, to reduce the development gap, and to become equal and mutually beneficial cooperative participants. A nation that emphasizes only equal cooperation with absolutely no consideration for poorer countries will fall into narrow-minded nationalism. Conversely, for poorer countries to be dependent upon and to take advantage of their poverty in a desire to maintain the system of international subsidization is also contrary to their own interests. In the world today, when nations with different social systems and different development standards cooperate in development and mutually associate in the single body of world economy, revolutionaries and nations with the same purpose must also unite and cooperate with each other.

The world has shifted to a period of new development but antagonistic classes still exist and the problem of class struggle and class natures in international relations still continues under new forms. At the present time,

bellicose influences remain constantly prepared to suppress the sovereignty and independence of nations. In their battles, countries suffering from aggression, although forced to rely primarily on their own strength, also have an extreme need for external aid and assistance. All peace and independence loving nations have an international obligation not to refuse countries engaged in such combat. The difference here is that aid and assistance to fighting nations must get them through the fight with self-training to mature and to assume their own country's revolution following the principle of Marxism-Leninism.

Everyone knows the socialist countries are presently beginning a period of transformation, reform, readjustment, renovation, etc. This process has spawned many different ideas and ways of doing things. According to new thinking, the interests of world revolution demand that revolutionary and socialist forces uniformly unite to carry out the class struggle with many measures, but this is a diversified unity. Because all are groping their way, all must assist each other and exchange experience without copying or forcefully applying their experience on other countries and parties. At the same time, socialist countries and genuine revolutionary forces must help each other in resisting imperialist influences taking advantage of the present crisis of some socialist countries in an attempt to achieve their plot of peaceful evolvment and internal subversion.

During the leadership process of the Vietnam revolution, our party and President Ho Chi Minh gently coordinated the two principles of nationalism and internationalism, and this is the basic principle of our party's foreign policy. From the very beginning, while only a patriotic youth, President Ho clearly recognized that the Vietnam revolution was part of the world revolution. He visited nearly all the major imperialist nations at that time in a search for understanding of the lives of the laboring people in those countries; experienced the hardships of living and working with the laboring people of England, France, etc. He reached the conclusion that "wherever laboring people are exploited or oppressed, in no matter what 'suzerain state' or colony, the 'solidarity of the people in colonial nations and the proletariat class in suzerain states' is a necessity in the overall struggle against international capitalism and imperialism."

While upholding the spirit of proletariat internationalism, President Ho Chi Minh constantly taught us that the liberation task of oppressed nations can only be achieved by primarily their own efforts, and "if help is wanted, one must first of all help oneself." This concept was summarized in a slogan bearing the truth of the era: "There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom."

In his last testament, President Ho Chi Minh stated, "Our country will be renowned as a small country that heroically defeated two imperialists, the French and Americans, and made a worthwhile contribution to the national liberation movement." This shows that the

struggle of our people has both supported national interests and fulfilled international obligations. These two factors are closely bound to each other and together create a composite strength assisting our people to win great victories and to contribute to the world revolution.

Loyal to the teaching of President Ho Chi Minh, our party constantly seeks ways to harmoniously coordinate national interests and those of the world revolution in each policy, position and action.

In the war of resistance against America, a country many times richer than ours, our party constantly connected the highest interests of our nation, independence, and unity, with the interests of the world's people, peace; and consequently, while competing for the great assistance of fraternal countries and progressive forces throughout the world, our party constantly held the position that it was necessary to defeat the aggressive imperialists right in Vietnam and to prevent at any price the spread of war outside Vietnam and Indochina. The war of resistance of our people was no small contribution in creating conditions for the Soviet Union to use the time to build powerful forces and simultaneously had a great effect on development of the national liberation movement in the world.

After liberating the south and reunifying the country in 1975, the highest interests of our people were to maintain peace to rebuild the country. However, confronted with a situation in which a neighboring people were threatened with genocide, we sent volunteer troops to Cambodia to both fulfill our international obligation to save the people of fraternal Cambodia from genocide, and to protect the country of Vietnam from attack and destruction by the Pol Pot gang. The interests of the Vietnamese people were directly connected with the independence, security, and development of the Lao and Cambodian people on the basis of a special relationship between the parties and peoples of the three nations.

Today, the people of Cambodia stand firmly and are able to protect themselves, allowing the complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteer troops. We continue to fulfill our international obligations to the people of Cambodia and are assisting Cambodia in prompt achievement of a political solution to the Cambodian problem aimed at halting reestablishment of the genocidal regime and creating a favorable basis for the people of Cambodia to continue their revolutionary struggle in the new period.

On the other hand, we continue to support the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. We clearly recognize that the best and most effective way of contributing during the new situation is to successfully achieve the renovation policy of the Sixth Congress, allowing our country to become increasingly more politically stable, economically and socially developed, and powerful in security and national defense. A strong and prosperous

socialist country of Vietnam will be an important factor to the peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation of Southeast Asia.

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities

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[Editorial Report] The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.

Pham Quang Can [PHAMJ QUANG CAANJ]

Editor-in-chief of the military journal TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN; on 9, 10 Jan 90 he attended a seminar held by the Vietnam Fatherland Front and editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN on "Democracy In Our Country-Realities and Proposals". (TAP CHI CONG SAN Feb 90 p 39)

Giap Van Cuong [GIAPS VAWN CUWOWNG], *Admiral, deceased

Commander and CPV Secretary of the Vietnamese Navy; he was born on 13 Sep 1921 in Thép Thuong Village, Luc Ngan District, Ha Bac Province; he died on 27 Mar 90 of a "serious illness" at the Military Hospital No. 108 (NHAN DAN 28 Mar 90 p 1)

Le Van Di [LEE VAWN ZIX]

*Vice minister of heavy industry; on 12 May 90 he was present at the inauguration ceremony for an insecticide manufacturer's office in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 14 May 90 p 1)

Ha Quang Du [HAF QUANG ZUWJ]

First secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; on 9, 10 Jan 90 he attended a seminar held by the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN on "Democracy In Our Country-Realities and Proposals". (TAP CHI CONG SAN Feb 90 p 38)

Than Trung Hieu [THAAN TRUNG HIEEUS]

*Vice minister of forestry; he was mentioned in an article on timber exports (NHAN DAN 7 May 90 pp 1,4)

Nguyen Huu Khuong [NGUYEENX HUWUX KHUWWONG]

*Acting director of the Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Forces; on 12 May 90 he met with the city's district public security commands (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 May 90 p 1)

Pham Van Kiet [PHAMJ VAWN KIEETS]

*Vice chairman and general secretary of the central committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 9, 10 Jan 90 he attended a seminar held by the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN (TAP CHI CONG SAN Feb 90 p 38)

Le Van Len [LEE VAWN LEEN], *Colonel

*Head of the Duyen Hai District Public Security Forces; he was mentioned in an article on security protection in his district; (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 May 90 p 1)

Nguyen-Dinh Loc [NGUYEENX DINHF LOOCJ]

*Deputy chief of cabinet of the National Assembly and the State Council; on 8 May 90 he was present at the ceremony where the ambassador of Mexico presented his credentials to Vice Chairman of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. (NHAN DAN 9 May 90 p 1)

Nguyen Duy Luan [NGUYEENX ZUY LUAANJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; *secretary of the CPV Committee, Phu Khanh Province; recently he welcomed a Lao delegation visiting his province. (NHAN DAN 9 Mar 90 p 4)

Nguyen Dang Quang [NGUYEENX DAWNG QUANG]

Editor-in-chief of TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN (Journal of Theoretical Education); on 9, 10 Jan 90 he attended a seminar held by the Vietnam Fatherland Front and editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN (TAP CHI CONG SAN Feb 90 p 38)

Trang Van Quy [TRANG VAWN QUIS]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 May 90 he attended a ceremony to launch a campaign against illiteracy (Ho Chi Minh City 16 May 90 p 1)

Tran Quoc Thai [TRAANF QUOOCS THAIS]

*Chairman of the People's Council, Nghe Tinh Province; on 11-13 May 90 he welcomed State Council Chairman Vo Chi Cong visiting Nghe Tinh (HANOI MOI 14 May 90 p 1)

Nguyen Van Thuyan [NGUYEENX VAWN THUYEENF]

*Deputy director of the Internal Policy Department of Ho Chi Minh City; chairman of Inspection Committee of Ho Chi Minh City; he was mentioned in an article on security work at the 6th district of the city. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 May 90 p 1)

Ha Xuan Truong [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Editor-in-chief of the CPV journal TAP CHI CONG SAN; on 9, 10 Jan 90 he attended a seminar held by the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN on "Democracy in Our Country-Realities and Proposals". (TAP CHI CONG SAN Feb 90 p 39)

Pham Xuan Tung [PHAMJ XUAAN FUNGF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; on 11-13 May he welcomed State Council Chairman Vo Chi Cong visiting Nghe Tinh. (HANOI MOI 14 May 90 p 1)

Nguyen Chi Tu [NGUYEENX CHIS TUW]

*Chief of the security forces in Hai Hung Province; he was mentioned in an article on security protection in his province. (NHAN DAN 7 May 90 p 3)

Pham Van Tuy [PHAMJ VAWN TUYF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; recently he sent a thank you letter to Mr. Hoang Van Hai, a Vietnamese in France who had donated 300 million dong to Nghe Tinh. (NHAN DAN 12 Mar 90 p 4)

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44

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